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DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

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A CONSIGNMENT OFILFORD DRY
PLATES,1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
and are offering the same at popular prices.SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED
PAPER,
4 pl. in thin.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1894.THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.

OUR LATEST NOVELTY.

A SAMPLE POCKET FLASK.

SUITABLE for TRAVELLERS or for
PICNIC, LAUNCH or SHOOTING
PARTIES has just been received and may be
obtained filled with any of our WINES or
SPIRITS at cost price.PASSENGERS by STEAMERS will find it
INVALUABLE on the voyage when refreshment
is needed or they are suffering from SEA-
SICKNESS after the bar is closed.The FLASK is well made and finished, and
when emptied will be worth keeping for domestic
use. It can be readily adapted for a feeding
bottle; would prove useful to carry milk or other
nourishment for children; or Tea, Coffee,
Soup or other fluid nourishment in tiffin
baskets.THESE SAMPLE FLASKS
can be obtained filled at the following prices
each:—

P O R T.

B—60 cents. C—65 cents. D—80 cents.

S H E R R Y.

B—45 cents. C—50 cents. D—60 cents.

B R A N D Y.

A—60 cents. B—65 cents. C—80 cents.

B R A N D Y.

D—\$1.40 cents. E—\$1.70 cents.

W H I S K Y.

B—45 cents. C—50 cents. E—65 cents.

I R I S H W H I S K Y.

A—50 cents. C—70 cents.

B O U R B O N.

60 cents.

J A M A I C A R U M.

60 cents.

A—G I N.

35 cents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

KOREA'S FUTURE.

The scramble for possession of the Peninsula Kingdom, for which some elaborate preparations have been made by the Japanese in recent years with a view, presumably, to checking China and Russia and at the same time pandering to the large and influential section of the Mikado's subjects who have been thirsting for territorial aggrandizement at the expense of the hapless inhabitants of the Land of Morning Calm and whose warlike propensities threatened at one time to transform the tranquillity of Japan into a scene of bloody revolution the like of which has been unknown since the Restoration, has, as was only to be expected under the circumstances, led to the bellicose Japs taking full possession of the peninsula in double-quick time, rendering King Li Shi a mere toy in their hands, and replacing all the Ministers of State by distinctly pro-Japanese officers, including Kim Kar-jin who, although a man of low caste, was suddenly pitched forward to the position of Vice-President of the Council of State. The high-handed action of the Japanese naturally led to manifestations of resentment not only by the peace-loving Koreans, who blame, and very rightly so, the Japanese for not a few of the ills to which Korea would appear to be heir and which have resulted in widespread poverty, misery and corruption but also to China, who drove the Japanese pell-mell out of the country about a couple of hundred years ago, tightening her hold on her vassal years by year despite the fact of the King of Korea in 1894, concluding treaties with all the Great

Powers on the basis of amity and independence. No useful purpose would be served by an examination of the pros and cons of the imbroglio that ended in the war now being waged in Manchuria, for there can be but little doubt that, in view of the strong anti-Japanese feeling that has been manifested in Korea ever since the Japanese used supreme power in Seoul and the recent murder of Kim Kar-jin by Koreans, the hardy natives of Tah Choo will not tamely submit to Japanese domination, and that, if the peace of the Orient about which the advisers of the Mikado have recently talked and written so much childish nonsense, is to be preserved, the country must either be converted into a neutral zone under the guarantee of the Treaty Powers during the approaching winter, or a struggle for power in Seoul must ensue in the near future. There has been continuous scheming to obtain preponderating influence in Korea ever since the country was thrown open to the commerce of the civilized world in 1883, but owing to the impetuosity of the Japanese, who very considerably turned the country into a stepping-stone to the invasion of the colossal Empire of China, the day has beyond question passed when either China or Japan can be safely allowed to exercise sovereign rights there, for such a *status quo* could not possibly be acceptable to all the Treaty Powers or lead to the peace of the Orient being preserved for any definite period. It follows, therefore, that the Powers will either have to exercise their rights before long, with a view to the permanent settlement of the Korean problem, which contains so many elements of danger to the peace of the whole world, or one of them, with a view to the adjustment of the balance of power in Eastern Asia, and possibly on grounds of self defence as well, will have to do what a very large proportion of the Koreans have long looked forward to—annex the country and establish a civilized government in the capital. Which of the Great Powers will undertake the task of converting Korea, which is useless to herself and a grave danger to neighbouring States, into a peaceful and prosperous dependency is a question which, we think, must in the distant course of events be settled before long. Certain it is, at all events, that Great Britain cannot, in view of her vast racial and political interests at stake, remain quiescent and regard with complacency the annexation of one foot of Korean soil by Japan or any other nation in the world. There have been quite enough of Korean imbroglios, and rebellions; the time is now within measurable distance when the question at issue must be settled one way or the other—either by masterly diplomacy or with the sword, and it is, apparently, for the Japanese Government, to decide the method.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE CZAR.

The remains of the late Czar of Russia have reached St. Petersburg and have been conveyed to the Cathedral.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

M. Hanotaux has asked for a credit of 65,000,000 francs for the expedition to Madagascar.

THE CZAR'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Czar of Russia with Princess Alix will take place one day next week; but the exact day has not yet been made public.

JAPAN AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

It is believed that the Japanese Government will remain deaf to all peace proposals until Port Arthur has been captured, and it is considered unlikely that the Powers will take any steps pending the result of the attack.

The United States Government has offered to mediate in the quarrel.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgehire Stakes run to-day at the Newmarket Hongkong Meeting:—
Mr. E. Hobson's Indian Queen, by Melton—Oriental Gift, 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. 1
Sir J. Blundell's Maple's Gangway, by Saraband—Gart Warley, 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. 2
M. A. Abell's Calistote, by Cambyse—Chronicle, 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. 3

(From *Le Courrier de Saigon*)

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

PARIS, November 7th.
M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, has received the Chinese Minister.

France will follow Europe in suggesting peace to Japan.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

November 8th.
A blockade of Madagascar by the French warships will be established without delay, but a campaign against the Hovas must be deferred until Spring.

CAUSE OF THE CZAR'S DEATH.

The immediate cause of the Czar's death, as shown by a *post mortem* examination, was nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys).

AN ALLEGED TRAITOR.

November 9th.
Opinions vary considerably as to the arrest of Capt. Drefus, attached to the Ministry, who is accused of selling secret documents to foreigners.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 11th.
Under the leadership of Mr. John Redmond strenuous efforts are being made to enrol members of the Home Rule party. In Ireland twenty-two thousand persons have joined. It is proposed to raise £10,000 for Parliamentary representatives and for the purposes of the party, £5,000 of which it is expected will be subscribed in Australia.

The coasts of Newfoundland have been visited by a frightful hurricane. Sixteen boats were lost and two hundred fishermen were drowned. A skin disease more fatal than scurvy fever has attacked the inmates of the London poorhouses and since July five hundred cases have been reported.

October 15th.
Thirty thousand Kafirs are surrounding Lorenzo Marques. Seventeen of the Portuguese officials have been murdered.

The Queensland Government are inviting tenders for a passenger and cargo service from London via Torres Straits for 5 years from 1st February next. An average speed of 10 knots is to be maintained and the steamers are to leave every four weeks and must be provided with refrigerating chambers.

October 15th.
The *Journal des Debats* publishes an article on Australian Federation, and says that the question is assuming a more serious aspect. At a convention of the Council of the Chinese Club which has been held in Shanghai it was resolved that the Chinese Club organization should be in no way connected with the constitutional movement for the attainment of Home Rule for Ireland. It was also decided to resist the attempts to cripple England by resorting to a policy of violence.

It is reported that M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has expressed his willingness to make concessions to Great Britain with regard to the occupation of the Upper Niger Valley, in Africa, on condition that Great Britain concedes to France the territory on the right bank of the Niger, and the Hinterland of Lagos and the Gold Coast.

The new Manchester Waterworks, which have been in progress for several years, have been completed, and were officially opened yesterday. The total cost of the work reached £2,500,000.

Mr. Gladstone has expressed his views upon the subject of the prize of 1,000 guineas offered by the financial journal, the *Standard*, for the best scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Customs Union and in connection with which Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Salisbury were requested to act as judges in the competition. Mr. Gladstone's verdicts are much doubted as to whether any practical result would be attained by such a scheme. He requires to be furnished with satisfactory assurances that an Imperial Customs Union would be possible without involving secession from the principle of protection.

A daring train robbery has been committed on the Baltimore and Potomac railway, United States. A party of robbers got into a train, killed up the engine driver and passengers, and secured a sum of money amounting to \$30,000.

October 14th.
The difficulty between France and England over West Africa is likely to be settled by mutual concessions.

October 15th.
There has been a general election in Belgium, being the first which has taken place in the country upon the basis of universal suffrage, the Constitution having been revised last year. The result shows that the Socialists have added considerably to their representation in the Legislature, that the moderate Liberal party has sustained a severe check, and that the Catholics have maintained their majority.

The strike of men employed on the dredgers in the Suez Canal, which at one time threatened to interfere very seriously with the traffic through the great waterway, has been settled.

The new P. & O. steamer *Simla* has been launched.

It has transpired that the desperadoes who killed up and robbed a train on the Potomac Railway, United States of America, cleared off with spoils to the extent of £30,000 and not \$30,000, as was first stated.

October 16th.
The Belgian Army is to be supplied with Queensland tinned and salt meats.

The Times states that not a single European Power is willing to adopt Lord Rosebery's proposal for joint action to put an end to the Korean war, signifying the policy of the British Government as an incredible blunder.

October 17th.
The Japanese are awaiting the arrival of heavy artillery prior to attacking Port Arthur. The Chinese Government have ordered all foreigners to leave Peking. Russia is despatching six cruisers of the Volunteer Fleet to Vladivostok.

October 17th.
President Casimir-Perier has sent 5000 francs for the distribution of the serum for curing crop. The curative properties of the preparation were discovered by M. Roux of the Pasteur Institute.

October 18th.
The *Novus Virgatus*, in a leading article discussing the situation in Afghanistan arising from the alarming indisposition of the Amir Abdul Rahman, states that if the British Government intervenes in the event of the Amir's death in favour of his son Siridar Habibullah Khan, and plants British influence on the Afghan frontier, it will then be the duty of Russia to establish her influence likewise on her frontier. The paper expresses the opinion that the natural consequence of this policy will lead to the partitioning out of Afghanistan between Great Britain and Russia.

October 20th.
The Government will apply to the Cortes for power to raise a loan of two millions sterling in order to increase the ships of the Portuguese Navy.

October 21st.
The British cruisers *Philomel* and *Magpie* have received orders to proceed to Delagoa Bay.

October 22nd.
It is reported here that Ishak Khan claims the throne of Afghanistan in case of the death of Abdul Rahman, possibly with the secret support of Russia.

October 22nd.
The elections for the Chamber of Representatives are now complete. 104 Catholics, 29 Socialists, and 19 Liberals have been elected.

October 22nd.
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Marine presented the estimates of naval expenditure for the ensuing official year. The total amounts to nine million six hundred thousand pounds sterling, which sum is scarcely less than the expenditure of the United Kingdom. The Minister of Marine, in his statement, said it was impossible to make a further reduction in expenditure, and he added that he might require additional credits owing to the situation in Madagascar.

October 22nd.
A Parliamentary Blue Book has been issued on Metaboleland, the official report regarding the origin of the Metabole was being published by the Lord Rector, in a despatch, relating that the exhaustive enquiry which has been held clearly exonerates Dr. Jameson and other officers of the British South Africa Company from the serious charges made against them in connection with the war.

October 23rd.
Mr. Asquith, speaking at Leeds, denied that British diplomacy had sustained a rebuff. On the other hand he admitted a friendly understanding between the European Powers regarding the war between China and Japan.

Referring to the question of the House of Lords, he said that the great issue must be determined one way or the other, and a new chapter of the British Constitution must be opened, not in any manner or degree revolutionary, but as a logical extension of the extension of the franchise.

The British gunboat *Sparrow* has arrived at Delagoa Bay.

Notwithstanding reassuring statements from Lisbon, the Chamber of Commerce at Delagoa Bay has telegraphed to the Lisbon Government stating that business is completely ruined, and preyed by at Lorenzo Marques is crowded into a small space in the market place, an epidemic of cholera is in the air, and the Government should accept the help of the Tansani to fight the Kafirs.

October 23rd.
A proclamation has been issued by the Italian Government suppressing the Socialist societies throughout the kingdom.

Lord Roberts, in opening a military bazaar at Newport, said that British troops must allow themselves to be beaten in a play of war, and that the only way to win was to be better prepared than the enemy.

October 24th.
The report that the Council had a slight attack of panic is untrue, but the fact is that the Council is now in a state of great nervousness and is preparing to fight the Kafirs.

October 24th.
The following is the result of the Cambridgehire Stakes run to-day at the Newmarket Hongkong Meeting:—
Mr. E. Hobson's Indian Queen, by Melton—Oriental Gift, 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. 1
Sir J. Blundell's Maple's Gangway, by Saraband—Gart Warley, 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. 2
M. A. Abell's Calistote, by Cambyse—Chronicle, 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. 3

Several of the leading organs of the German Press are constantly publishing articles attacking the British Colonial policy. The papers accuse Great Britain especially of entertaining designs on Portuguese territory in Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, October 26th.
Lord Rosebery, speaking at Sheffield, confirmed the statement which was published in the *Daily News* of the 19th instant, and said that China, after the first defeat she suffered, offered terms of restoration of peace far exceeding those demanded by the Japanese. He said that the consideration of the Powers, and some of them thought the time ripe for peace negotiations. Referring to the critical condition of the East, the Premier said that, notwithstanding former differences between Great Britain and Russia, his Majesty during the past twelve years had earned a debt of gratitude as the preserver of peace. The Premier also alluded to the present Anglo-French relations. He said that there was no friction between Great Britain and France on the subject of Madagascar. Great Britain with all her missionary as well as traditional interests in that Island will abide by the treaty concluded with France in 1890, so long as France does not exceed her rights which are contained in its provisions. His Lordship admitted that there were periods of anxiety during the last two years concerning the relations between Great Britain and France, but by mutual concessions our relations may be eventually improved; negotiations are proceeding but it was necessary to be patient and not expect a settlement too soon.

October 26th.
With regard to the statement made by Ruler that Ishak Khan will claim the Amirship of Afghanistan, nothing has yet been received by the Government of India to this effect.

The report that the Amir had designated his eldest son to be his heir is now substantially confirmed, and also that the chief Afghan officials have sworn to be loyal and faithful to Habibullah Khan in the event of the Amir dying.

October 26th.
The latest news to-day by private telegram from Peshawar states that the Amir is progressing favorably.

LONDON, October 27th.
There is a great sensation here owing to the Directors of the Empire Theatre of Varieties having closed the doors of the theatre. The London County Council, at the instance of the Society Association, have refused to renew the Empire's license except on the condition that the 12th street be closed, and that no intoxicating drinks be sold in the auditorium.

October 27th.
Lord Rosebery, speaking at Bradford to-day, favoured the continuance of a Second Chamber in the United Kingdom, but declared that the present Tory House of Lords was an incentive to revolution. His Lordship said that his Majesty's Government would ask the House of Commons on an early day to proceed by resolution of the House, affirming the principle of the Second Chamber, and that the House of Commons is the predominant legislative power of the United Kingdom. The resolution will represent the joint demand of Government and the House of Commons for the revision of the British Constitution. If defeated, the Premier said, the Government will appeal to the verdict of the country.

October 27th.
Herr Noeller, the Under-Secretary of State for the Interior of Alsace and Lorraine, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of Prussia.

October 28th.
Prince Hohenlohe will take up the portfolio of Premier Minister of State for Prussia, rendered vacant by the resignation of Count Eulenburg.

October 28th.
The Egyptian Government has transferred Mr. J. G. Under-Secretary of State of Finance, to the Ministry of the Interior as adviser, and has abolished the post of Inspector-General of Police.

October 28th.
The actual reasons for the resignation of Counts Caprivi and Eulenburg are still obscure, but they are ascribed to a prolonged difference which the Emperor is unable to compose.

October 28th.
Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the Order of the Garter on the Marquis of Lansdowne.

October 30th.
The Liberal newspapers of Great Britain heartily applaud Lord Rosebery's resolute language at Bradford, settling forth the plan of dealing with the House of Lords. The Unionist Press, commenting on Lord Rosebery's Bradford speech, ridiculed the idea that English electors will elect the House of Lords in order to pass the Home Rule Bill.

October 30th.
The principal organs of the French Press are irritated at the nomination of Mr. Gorst to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior. The French Colonial Party are resolved to raise on an early date a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the Egyptian Question in the Chamber of Deputies.

October 30th.
The French newspapers are disappointed with the tone of Lord Rosebery's speech at Sheffield with respect to Madagascar, and are also irritated with his peroration in which he alluded to the anniversary of the battle of Agincourt.

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The nomination of Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor of the German Empire has been favourably received throughout France. The Prince was for eleven years German Ambassador in France, and was very popular in Paris.

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We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Dowell, Carrell & Co.) that the "Shire" Line steamer *Radnorshire* left Singapore for this port yesterday, and is due here on or about the 22nd inst.

The tenders for the Tis. 3,000,000 was loan floated by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces amounted in the aggregate to over 12,000,000 taels. The Fuhkien war loan of Tis. 3,000,000 was also very liberally subscribed to.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c. which left Hongkong on October 20th for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on Tuesday.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column the four-mastered iron bark *Drumellan*, which was towed into Nagasaki about four months ago in a damaged condition, will be sold by public auction at the latter port at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 24th inst.

A "boy" who stole a quantity of jewellery and \$60 in money from his master, Mr. J. W. Stewart of the China Sugar Refinery, and who admitted "lifting" \$22, was sentenced at the Police Court this morning by Mr. Woodhouse to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

We read in an American exchange that Miss Millicent Fawcett, the brilliant Senior Wrangler of 1890, and daughter of Professor Fawcett, who was at one time Postmaster General, is about to begin a business career as a civil engineer. Chicago has her counterpart in Miss Anise De Barr, who is a duly accredited and practising C.E.

On a Chinese Man-of-War:—
Lieutenant—Your Most Noble Greenjacketness, the Japanese ships are approaching.
His Greenjacketness—Then fire a cannon at the dogs.
Lieutenant—But, your Greenjacketness, they are still so far off that the ball will only go halfway.
His Greenjacketness—Then fire two cannons at the dogs.—*Lys.*

On the 13th October, the transport *Yumma* was to leave Southampton with troops for Singapore and Hongkong. Sergeant-Major Foreman of Works Rutter, R.N., had been directed to proceed to Hongkong when the last mail left.

Workers were employed in Woolwich Arsenal up to twelve o'clock on 6th October expediting an order for war stores for China. The stores were to be sent out in British war-ships. The 12th inst. has been made the 50th part of an inch over the 12th, and was practically useless for the guns of any other nation.

GENERAL JAMES S. WILSON, who is said to have spent a year in China and critically examined the army and fortifications, says: "It is hardly to be doubted that an army of 50,000 Europeans, with artillery and infantry, and a preponderance of cavalry, well organized, supplied and commanded, can go anywhere in China, and if so disposed, it can overrun and dismember the Empire." But why didn't this inflated globe-trotter, who claims to know so much, say where the army of 50,000 Europeans, etc., etc., are likely to come from?

The following appointments, which have just been made, will be gazetted on Saturday:—
Mr. A. Seth, Chief Clerk and Clerk of Councils to the Secretary to the Tai-plag-shan Arbitration Board.
Mr. J. G. T. Buckle, to be Acting Chief Clerk, vice Mr. A. Seth, detached for special service.
Constable Solly, lately Acting Chief Clerk to the Captain Superintendent of Police, to be Senior Clerk at the Post Office, vice F. X. da Silva deceased.

We have often been led to wonder, says *Indian Engineering*, why a more extensive and appropriate use is not made of the bamboo in India. It certainly is employed on a large scale for rough and useful purposes, but it is inconceivable why this timber is not turned to decorative and furnishing purposes for which it is so well adapted. The Chinese and Japanese have certainly shown a good deal of what can be done with the bamboo in the direction of making chairs, screens, stands, and small decorative articles, and in England bamboo furniture, excellently put together and stained, is much appreciated. We can see in the use of this wood in decoration and furniture a splendid field for artistic and enterprising people.

There was another large attendance at Harmon's Circus last night, the falling off in the Chinese element being more than counterbalanced by the material increase of Europeans. From start to finish the performance was applauded to the echo, and it is only fair to state that the various performers thoroughly merited the approbation of the audience. The present is one of the best programmes ever produced in the colony, and is well worth witnessing. The Band will play "Annie Laurie" at 9 o'clock to-night as usual, but Mr. Bruce and his colleagues mustn't make too much noise, or it may disturb the sleeping and purring amateurs who are "doing time" at the City Hall, and add to the disinterested (ahem!) interference of the Hon. Ka the Long-headed. By the way, the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* declares that if he were manager of Harmon's Circus he would pitch his tent right in the centre of the Public Recreation Ground, *alias* the Cricket Ground, a site originally given to the community for sports, and dare the consequences. In any case he intends, at the first favorable opportunity, challenging the right of any exclusive set to monopolize what belongs to

was apparently gone down below to obtain a Chinese paper lantern? It was clear that the evidence of the lights being exhibited on the junk was absolutely and wholly unreliable. Judgment for defendant with costs.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Under the above heading "Cathay" writes to our Shanghai morning contemporary under date November 6th:—

Which side will win? The Japanese have added another victory to their long list of successes, and though the latest achievement of their arms is of no great consequence, yet it is very well calculated to increase the confidence and enthusiasm of the Japanese army, and tends to spoil the morale of the Chinese. That is self-evident. Admitting that the Japanese have so far had a fair measure of success, it must not be forgotten that a single defeat would carry in its train the undoing of all their previous success. The result of the war so far is that Japan has practically established a protectorate over Korea, and that in order to keep possession of the country she will be compelled to maintain in its corps d'armée of at least 30,000 men. The Koreans want none of the Japanese, and are ripe for revolt, should any opportunity occur. They can only be suppressed or kept within bounds by an armed force. In order to retain the Korean conquest, even for a time, the Japanese will be compelled by circumstances to garrison it permanently with an army of occupation—the force of co-operate with the army of invasion in Manchuria.

The scope of their future operations, including, as it does, the capture of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, and the march to Peking, will tax all the available resources of Japan in men to the utmost, even supposing that 170,000 men can be put in the field. What with those needed for the occupation of captured cities, and to keep open the line of communication, before arrival at Peking—a distance of 200 miles from the base—the Yalu River—no more than 100,000 men at the most would be available as an effective fighting body. From this again would have to be deducted the losses by battle, sickness, fatigue, and possibly the deadly frosts of winter. The longer the line of communication from the base, the greater the vulnerability of the army of invasion. This was very strikingly illustrated during the invasion of Russia by Charles XII of Sweden in 1708. The conditions then existing between the armies of Sweden and Russia so closely resemble those of China and Japan that it may not be altogether out of place to give a short sketch of the former invasion, and the disastrous results to the Swedes in their expedition, well planned and matured as it was.

Charles XII of Sweden, confident of his ability to overthrow Peter the Great by his powerful and invincible army, declared war against Russia, and invaded the Czar's territory with an army of 50,000 men. Sweden at that time was the greatest military power in Europe. The Swedes were victorious in every encounter against the badly armed and ill-disciplined Russian troops until, in an unlucky moment, Charles elected to order one of his Generals, Lewenhaupt, with twelve thousand men to escort the stores, ammunition, and baggage to follow him at a distance of twelve days' march. Later on, when Lewenhaupt was attempting to effect a junction with Charles XII in the Ukraine, to supply him and his troops with much needed provisions and other stores, the army being in a starving condition, the Czar, Peter the Great, attacked Lewenhaupt near the Ilyorshits with an overwhelming force of 60,000 Russian troops. The Swedes fought with desperate courage for three days and succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy and Lewenhaupt rejoined Charles near the river Dvina. But he had lost eight thousand invincible Swedes, his guns and ammunition had been abandoned; and, the provisions, on which Charles and his half-starved troops were relying, had fallen into the hands of the Russians. This great loss mainly contributed to the Swedish King's defeat at Poltava, and with a defeat ended all Swedish hopes against Russia.

The Swedish army up to that time had never suffered any great reverse, it was considered the quintessence of what an army should be, both in numbers and in the value of its units and Generals, and Charles entered upon the campaign without a shadow of doubt but that the Swedish troops under his guidance would achieve their object—the displacement of Peter the Great.

The same confident spirit now animates the Japanese—they seem to be confident in their ability and power to dictate their own terms to the Dragon Throne—they have an army four times as numerous as that possessed by Charles of Sweden—they are well drilled, disciplined and imbued with a martial spirit, the growth of ages of feudalism—all apparently, in their favour—like the Swedes they feel confident in their military strength. They despise their Russian military capacity to arrest their triumphant progress towards the objective—Peking. Let them pause a moment, and take warning.

The opponents of Sweden came from the same stock—the conditions are pretty much the same—winter, deadly frosts and snow, and possible hunger, and danger to be cut off as the Swedes were when just in sight of the goal. Up to the present the Chinese may have suffered the usual every encounter; but it must be remembered that they are gaining experience every day. The Japanese are teaching the Chinese the practical art of war, and the Chinese Generals will be quick enough to profit by their learning, while the soldiers will gain confidence, and the time may come when the Chinese instead of remaining on the defensive will take the offensive and make the Japanese recoil. Once repulsed severely, they will never have time to repair the ship, but will be huddled back, by sheer weight and force, just as the valiant and veteran troops of Sweden were at Poltava.

A TALE OF A TELEGRAM.

[Japan Mail October, 16th.]

FURTHER TALK.

The Japan Gazette has again stolen from our columns a special telegram without in any way acknowledging the source. A few days ago we had occasion to note a similar theft, and the Japan Gazette, instead of making any apology, charged us with meanness on the ground that we should have recognized its sin to be one of inadvertence. That, however, was not by any means the Gazette's first act of literary larceny, and, for the rest, if people are afflicted with moral laxness that renders them occasionally unconscious of the common canons of honesty, the world has an unkind habit of calling them thieves. When a man puts his hand into a neighbour's pocket, and extracts watch or purse, he may possibly escape the headsmen's one by pleading mental abstraction before an impetuous magistrate. But when he repeats the experiment again and again, he is sent either to an asylum for kleptomaniacs or to a house of correction for confirmed criminals. The prevalence of inadvertence does not bear frequent use.

[Japan Gazette, October 16th.]

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Under the caption "Further Talk" the Japan Mail accuses us of stealing, and plagiarizing

implies that the Editor of the Gazette is a thief and a confirmed criminal. This is in reference to the alleged telegram which the Mail published on Sunday containing a *précis* of a letter in the Times. The charge is utterly false, for we published the information in the morning edition of the Japan Gazette, which comes out at least an hour earlier than the Japan Mail is delivered. Our readers will hear more of this matter.

Yokohama, 17th October, 1894.

The Editor, Japan Daily Mail.
Sir, Mr. Tennant, the Editor of the Japan Gazette, has placed in my hands a copy of the Japan Daily Mail of yesterday's date in which you accuse him of having stolen from the columns of the last named journal a special telegram, without in any way acknowledging the source.

The telegram in question having been published in the morning edition of the Gazette of the 13th instant, at least an hour before the Mail of that date, and in which the telegram also appeared, was delivered, it is obvious that the charge of theft made by you against my client is without foundation.

As this is not the first occasion of your having made a similar baseless accusation, and in view of the extremely offensive language in which the one now complained of is couched, you will doubtless see the propriety of at once withdrawing and apologizing for it; and as my client's further action will depend upon the view he may take of the nature and sufficiency of the apology, it is desirable that the draft should be submitted to me for approval before publication.

Mr. Tennant will, on this occasion, also expect to be reimbursed the expense he has been put to by reason of the publication of the libel.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. LOWDER.

Tokyo, October 21st, 1894.

J. F. LOWDER, Esq.
Sir,—By the merest accident I have just discovered that the enclosed letter, written on the 18th instant and sent to the Editor of the Japan Gazette, was not sent and has remained ever since on my desk. I now forward it with many apologies for the delay.

Yours faithfully,
F. BRINKLEY.

[Enclosure.]

J. F. LOWDER, Esq.
Tokyo, October 18th.
Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I beg to state that I am in independent possession of the facts relating to the telegram in question, and that I shall take the steps which, in my opinion, the circumstances demand.

With regard to the expense to which your client has been put, I shall be obliged if he will send me the account.

Yours faithfully,
F. BRINKLEY.

[Japan Mail, October 16th.]

TELEGRAMS.

In our issue of the 16th instant we stated that a special telegram from London, published in these columns, had been copied without acknowledgment by the Japan Gazette. We have since learned that we were mistaken, the telegram having been given to the Japan Gazette independently. Under the circumstances we of course, withdraw our statement and its accompanying articles.

THE BILL.

H. TENNANT, Esq., Editor, Japan Gazette.
Dr. to the Undersecretary.

1894.
17th Oct.—Conference with you. Perused paragraph in Japan Mail, of 16th, accusing you of theft of telegram and advised that, if untrue, it was a mere constituted a very gross libel. Perused and considered correspondence showing independent receipt of telegram by you in time for insertion in Japan Gazette, morning edition, of 16th Oct.; also perused and considered paragraphs in other numbers of Japan Gazette bearing on the case, and took your instructions to demand withdrawal of libel, apology, and payment of expenses incurred by publication of same.

18th Oct.—Received two letters from Editor 19th. Further conference with you, and perused withdrawal of libel in Japan Mail of this date. Took instructions if no further reply is received to my letter by tomorrow to commence action for damages.

20th.—No reply having been received, drew petition as instructed, claiming damages for libel.

22nd Oct.—Received two letters from Editor 19th. One dated 18th, in reply to mine of 17th, and one dated 21st, accounting for delay in transmission. Perused and considered same, and forwarded to you for further instructions.

23rd Oct.—Very lengthy conference with you thereon, and advised you, first, that the law would not compel an apology, and defendant evidently did not intend to make one; secondly, that the law would not compel a withdrawal, but defendant had withdrawn; thirdly, that the law would compel payment of damages, though not of costs; the defendant had offered to pay expenses to date, and, if pressed, would doubtless rather pay any reasonable damages than defend so hopeless a case; the only question was whether you would be satisfied with payment of expenses, or whether you desired to press for damages; as to which, advised you that up to this moment you had obtained more than you were entitled to by law; and that although you might succeed in recovering damages, far in excess of actual disbursements, there remained the consideration of what was due from one journalist to another who was labouring under a false suspicion, which consideration might induce a jury to conclude that further action was unnecessarily vindictive, and prevent the recovery of exemplary damages—whereupon you instructed me to send you my bill of costs.

24th Oct.—Drawing bill of costs.

Received payment. \$150

(Signed) J. F. LOWDER.

Yokohama, 22nd Oct., 1894.

THE BILL PAID.

Capt. BRINKLEY, R.N., Tokyo.

Yokohama, 23rd October, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of October 18th to Mr. Lowder, in connection with the charge brought against me of theft, I herewith enclose bill of costs as requested by you and shall be glad to receive cheque for the same.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. TENNANT.

Tokyo, 27th October, 1894.

Sir,—I beg to enclose a cheque for \$150 in payment of your legal expenses as per account herewith.

Yours faithfully,
F. BRINKLEY.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

WHAT FRENCH OCCUPATION WILL MEAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Madagascar, although under French protection under the terms of the Anglo-French convention of 1893, has, says a Sydney contemporary, always declined to give the French any "political" views. The Malagasy Government, however, has been the warlike Hovas, who gave the French trouble so frequently in the last war, has steadily maintained its independence.

The French, by the treaty of 1886, obtained the Bay of Diego Suarez as a naval station, and their effort since has been to do what was indicated in a recent cable message—namely, extend their influence over the whole of the northern peninsula so as to make the place a second Malta and gain a position which, well fortified, would enable them to dominate those seas, and cripple all British trade by the way of the Suez Canal. Diego Suarez, it may be mentioned, is on the north-eastern coast of Madagascar. Its possession alone gives France an importance as against Great Britain the latter's acquiescence in which is said to have puzzled many diplomatists; but if France could spread her dominion over the whole peninsula, and thus include the western coast—the delimitation of her Diego Suarez territory leaves to Madagascar—other her power would be vastly as the seas. For on the north-west there are five splendid harbours—namely, Port Robinson, Port Jenkins, Port Liverpool, Port Chancery, and William Pitt Bay. One or two of them are within a mile, the others between three and four miles, from the present French western boundary.

It is said that French occupation of the northern peninsula "would mean that, with Cape, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the southern coast of India could be ravaged, and, above all, that the whole Indian Red Sea could easily be patrolled and held under effective surveillance by French war-ships." Further, it is argued that such occupation would be followed by French rule in Port Dauphin and St. Augustine Bay, the south-eastern and south-western ports. Thus established, France could almost defy the British navy, cripple the Suez Canal commerce, strike down at the Cape route, and would carry out the policy of "progressive extension" which M. de Freycinet foreshadowed in 1886.

The intentions of the French, not on the northern peninsula alone, but on Port Dauphin as well, are now scarcely disguised. The Hovas, who form the majority of the native population, have been subjected to various annoyances and have resented them. "The friction between the native Government and people on the one hand, and the agents of the Republic on the other, has since passed beyond the confines dictated by diplomacy," says the Madagascar News.

"And the relations have been marked by not a few acts of native resentment. Moreover, the Hovas have for many months been strengthening their military and strategic positions on the island, and accumulating stores of warlike material which the French agents declare to be furnished with the cognisance of the British Government or, at any rate, by English manufacturers."

"As a matter of fact, the tension between the French and natives in Madagascar is rapidly approaching the breaking point, and it should surprise nobody to learn that the island had become the theatre of a very serious contest which would be certain to precipitate awkward international consequences. The Malagasy Government is smarting under a sense of injustice. The Queen and her council believe, rightly or wrongly, that the Franco-Malagasy treaty was obtained by a stratagem which it ought to have been the duty of the British Government to defeat. This, from the Malagasy point of view, objectionable treaty has been erroneously, according to the native contention, allowed to swallow up all pre-existing treaties, under one of which the cordial commercial and general relations subsisting between the natives and the English residents and traders would have certainly developed and consolidated."

The same paper declares that "Madagascar, confronted by France with the alternatives of annexation or cessation of this important strategic point may be compelled, in her own interests, to make the best of the bad job that the British Foreign Office have forced her into, to save her independence, create a natural counterpoise to the colonial strength of England in the East."

The fighting strength of Madagascar is represented by a standing army of 200,000 men, mostly armed with modern rifles. They have a number of small rifled Armstrong cannons, and some military stores of recent type. At the time of the French invasion 50,000 men were mobilised.

According to recent cable messages, the Hovas are bent on resisting French occupation to the death; it will be a war of extermination, if a war at all, with them. France, pressing her greedy suit, has blockaded the ports of Madagascar, and at the eleventh hour there is a likelihood of Great Britain and Italy awakening to the jeopardy of their African and colonial interests.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, November 10th.

Owing to the Empress Dowager's birthday the prisoners in the goals were set at liberty.

A few days ago a company of 2,000 soldiers was despatched. Ling-shing district is now hear that 4,000 men are under orders to start for Formosa.

The patrols going the rounds at night composed of some undisciplined volunteers, have now been asked by the authorities to undergo a course of military instruction.

At about 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, a fire broke out in a paper dealer's shop near the west gate of the city, and over thirty neighbouring houses were destroyed by the conflagration. The fire is said to have originated through a spark which kindled a pile of paper in the cooking room. We hear of no loss of life.

A pile of straw soaked in kerosene, and lighted, was found inside an old counter in a shop situated over the Long Bridge on Tuesday night last. Fortunately it was soon discovered and the fire put out. The proprietor of the shop is now endeavouring to discover the incendiary, but so far without success.

Two villagers living in Shang-nang had a quarrel about a month ago, which terminated in a fight. Not being satisfied with this, one of them gathered a company of twenty-five men to his friends and, waiting upon his foe in the street, gave him a good thrashing and gouged out both eyes. The family of the blinded man moved in the matter and the assailant has been arrested and is now under trial at the magistracy.

A shopkeeper living in the village of Yang-hoo has been the victim of the yamen rascals' "squeeze." Some of these gentry, entrusted to detect contraband salt, took with them a quantity of this article and placed it inside the "yamen" wall of one of the shops. The shopkeeper, made some remark, and the gentry, in the name of law, threatened the proprietor with arrest if he did not give them more money. The poor fellow to prevent this gave them some money

and they went away; but in a few moments another band of rascals went into the shop and made the same demand, till at last the poor man had no money left and was obliged to give away all his furniture and other valuables. Finally, when he had nothing more to give, his persecutors arrested him and delivered him over to the authorities. He then explained his case, but was not listened to. His family then wrote a circular narrating the story, but all intervention on his behalf appears to have been useless. —ECHO.

NOTES FROM BATAVIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 26th.
There is no fresh news to hand from Lombok this week. In fact there has not been one telegram received. The position since last writing may be taken as unchanged, as the Dutch force, with the assistance of convicts and coolies, continue their work of utterly demolishing Mataram. This has been found to be by no means an easy matter on account of the size and great strength of the walls and buildings of the fortress. The Sultans have been reaping a golden harvest, digging up the valuables buried by the Balinese before their retreat. It seems a pity, judging by photographs of Mataram, that fine avenues of trees and other natural beauties of the place should be entirely destroyed, but the General's instructions are plain—and are to the effect that he is not to leave anything standing. From the time employed in the work, it would appear that the whole of the destruction is being carried out thoroughly, even the fine fittings and furniture of the palaces of the princes are receiving no mercy! The next move from the Dutch side will be in the direction of Tjakranegara, and as soon as the bombardment takes place, if a settlement is not come to previously, which seems probable, we are likely to hear very important news.

One of the volcanic mountains—the Goelung-gone, in the vicinity of Garret, was causing some alarm during the earlier part of the week by erupting smoke and hot-ashes and behaving in a very disagreeable manner, but fortunately nothing more serious has happened. In Garret the ashes were lying two inches deep, and a large number of natives left for Bandung, but they have since returned.

A few days ago such heavy rain set in that it was thought the South-west monsoon had commenced to break, but bright dry days are again being enjoyed in Batavia. —Singapore Free Press.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Servants are to be taxed in France.

England's apple crop is the worst for twenty years.

Hungary will soon celebrate its 1,000th anniversary.

The British Museum was visited in 1893 by 535,560 persons.

There have been no public executions in England since 1868.

French monarchists say the late Comte de Paris was worth \$500,000.

According to English insanity returns, sixteen cases in 1,000 are caused by love affairs.

The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, is said to have been betrothed to an English Princess.

New Zealand has set apart two islands for the preservation of its remarkable wild birds and animals.

Although London's population includes 100,000 Germans, there is not a single German theatre in the city.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that "Anti-Lynchng Committee" is composed of British busybodies.

A French physician reports a case of hiccough successfully treated by taking snuff until sneezing was provoked.

The late Dr. Sir Andrew Clark frequently charged \$1,000 for a professional visit from London to Liverpool.

The Spanish Government is lending its assistance to a scheme for introducing Spanish wines into the American market.

Divers have found the wreck of the Russian ironclad *Rosalia*, which was lost in the Baltic Sea last year with 181 men.

While England has twenty-seven battle-ships, France and Russia have twenty-three, besides twenty-four coast defence ships.

A large proportion of the residents of Rome have taken up bicycle riding and can be readily seen traversing the historic streets on their wheels.

The United States received 132 awards at the Antwerp Exhibition, which, considering how small was the showing made by Americans there, is a very good record.

The French Academy of Medicine has taken up the question of the healthfulness of bicycling, and at a recent meeting decided to investigate the subject thoroughly.

An impostor who applied for free tickets at the Globe Theatre, London, on the grounds that he was "a journalist," was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

An Italian physician in a recent report says that 4 per cent. of the population of Naples die annually from impoverishment of blood, caused by the lack of meat as food.

The British Government has begun to export young women to Western Australia for service to the settlers there. Those who wish to go are sent free of all expense.

Isaac Walton, the author of "The Complete Angler," is, after being dead for more than 200 years, to have a memorial tablet at last. It will be placed in St. Dunstan's Church, London.

Great discontent is shown in Germany at the large number of pensioned officers in the army. Since the present Emperor forced the army in 1888, 4,000 have been forced to retire.

The prevalence of apartment-house life in foreign cities is illustrated by the fact that the average number of inhabitants to each house is in Paris 33.1, in Berlin 36.1, in Vienna 47.39.

A silver box was recently found at Aboona, in Switzerland, containing the heart of Abraham Duguesne, the great soldier of Louis XIV after whom the first settlement at Pittsburg was named.

On the west coast of Africa, at Sierra Leone, there has recently been established the "Princess Christian Hospital," which has been established for the direct purpose of educating African women as nurses.

Thirteen monkeys came in the garden of the London Horticultural Society were grown from seeds found in the stomach of a man whose skeleton was dug up from one of the old burial mounds in North Britain.

"Every passenger landed in a French port from a steam vessel coming from a European port, by a decree just issued, has to pay a tax of 50 centimes (10 cents). From any other part of the world (including Japan) a franc is levied."

A sign of the "International Dispensation" in England is the Daily Northumbrian and its inability to find a tenant who will pay \$64 a year for a house of 120 rooms in Northumbria, with a fine view, and two acres of land.

There were 265 persons imprisoned in London for petty offences during the month of October last. The number of persons who were released during the same month was 265.

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SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidly with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grafton Road, Bournemouth, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chau A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(Advt.)



ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

OUR SECOND PROGRAMME

ADMITTED TO BE BETTER THAN THE FIRST ONE.

GILBERTO'S SOMERSAULT ACT.

EVOLUTIONS IN MID-AIR.

THE AUSTRALIAN HORSE BEACONS-FIELD'S MARVELLOUS 7-FOOT JUMP.

LEO HERNANDEZ' DEN OF TRAINED LEOPARDS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17TH NOVEMBER, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Doors open at 2 o'clock, to Commence at 3 sharp. Children Half-price to all parts of the Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes of 6 Chairs \$12.00

Single Seats in Boxes 2.00

Dress Circle Chairs 1.00

Stalls, Carpeted Seats 50

Gallery (for Chinese only) 30

SPECIAL RATES for the ARMY and NAVY: Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform will be admitted to the (Stalls) Carpeted Seats for 30 cents each.

BOX PLAN at KELLY & WALSH'S, where Seats can be reserved.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

S. RIECH, General Agent.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1894. [1177]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—96 per cent.,
 mem. buyers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00,
 paid up—93, sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'
 shares nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
 nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
 Founders' shares—55, buyers.
CHINESE LOANS.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—21 per cent.
 premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per
 share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per
 share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—175 per share,
 buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$143 per
 share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$75, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—15
 per share.
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$164 per share,
 sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$178 per
 share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$75 per share,
 sellers.
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$144 per
 share, buyers.

SHIPPING.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
 224 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$66,
 buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited
 \$39, sellers.

Domestic Steamship Companies—\$46, buyers.
 China Mutual Shipowners Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—
 66 per share, nominal.
 China Mutual Shipowners Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—
 41 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$148
 per share, sellers.
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48,
 sellers.

MINING.
 Puntong Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$4 per share,
 sales and buyers.
 Puntong Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per
 share, sellers.

**The P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.—\$4.90 per
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**THE OVERSEAS GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED—
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 The Overseas Gold Mining Co., Limited—
 21, buyers.

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VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen. Mr. Morton Jones.
 Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet. Mr. Medhurst.
 Mr. H. C. Crombie. Mr. and Mrs. Moore.
 Mr. R. P. Dipple. Mr. J. L. Prosser.
 Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. and Mrs. Samsom.
 Mr. D. Farquharson. Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
 Mr. J. Hansen. Mr. and Mrs. A. Findlay.
 Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. A. G. Stokes.
 Mr. John J. Hoar. Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Geo. Holmes. Rev. and Mrs. Villages.
 Mrs. G. Holmes. Capt. Geo. Villages.
 Mr. J. E. Macrae. Mrs. H. Wilson.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ravenna*, with
 the outward English mail, left Singapore on the
 15th instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here
 on the 16th.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer
Sachsen, with the outward German mail, left
 Colombo on the 9th instant, and may be expected
 here on the 21st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,
 with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port,
 via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 24th ult.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with
 mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via
 Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 6th
 instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left
 Singapore on the afternoon of the 10th instant,
 and may be expected here on the 17th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*
 left Singapore on the 7th instant, and
 may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left
 Singapore on the 9th instant, and may be
 expected here to-morrow.

The D. D. R. steamer *Irani*, from Hamburg,
 left Singapore on the 9th instant, and may be
 expected here on the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Assam*, from
 Bombay, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and
 may be expected here on the 19th.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Radhakrishna* left
 Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be
 expected here on the 22nd.

The N. G. I. steamer *Blugno* left Bombay
 on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on
 the 28th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*,
 from London, left the Bombay on the 10th instant,
 and may be expected here on the 28th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left
 London for this port on the 28th ultimo.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
 REGISTER.**
 14th November, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

15th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

16th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

17th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

18th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

19th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

20th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

21st November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

22nd November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

23rd November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

24th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

25th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

26th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

27th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

28th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

29th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

30th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

1st December, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

2nd December, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

Per Yueniang, from Manila.—Miss Sinclair,
 and 51 Chinese.
Per Hailan, from Foochow, &c.—Bishop
 Burdon, and Chinese.
Per Peking, from
 Tientsin, &c.—Mr. S.
 and 51 Chinese.

Per Bayern, from Hongkong for Singapore.—
 Professor and Mrs. Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs.
 Foo Achey, Misses C. F. Burtons, M. C.
 Burton, Messrs. C. J. Saunders and servant, H.
 J. Alcock, W. L. Alcock, J. D. Alcock, P.
 Holchard, A. L. Reed and servant, and 19
 Chinese. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Buffington,
 Miss Buffington, Mr. E. Buffington, Mrs. L.
 G. White, Miss H. A. White, and Mr. Laurence.
 For Genoa.—Messrs. W. Ohlms and Paul
 Krauss. For Bremen.—Mr. Grana. From
 Foochow to Genoa.—Mrs. Schoenfeld, and Mr.
 Werner Krohn. From Shanghai for Genoa.—
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Flothow, Mr. and Mrs. C.
 Cornaby, Captain C. L. Perks, Messrs. O. Kahl
 and G. H. Hoffmann. For London.—Mr. and
 Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Studd,
 Messrs. A. Halse and P. B. Don. For Bremen.
 Lieut. S. Gehlig, Messrs. Schwartzkopf and G.
 Sechen. From Yokohama for Singapore.—Mrs.
 N. Otsome and child, and Mr. G. A. Leaton. For
 Colombo.—88 Indians. For Port Said.—Messrs.
 J. Raulen, J. Kalenkris, Wm. Byrg, M. Migala,
 and 1155 Fuzen. For Southampton.—Messrs.
 J. Gallagher, C. Rowell, M. B. Creighton, D.
 Young, W. G. Ivey, and 64 Europeans. From
 Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. John Caldwell, for
 London.—Capt. W. Ward. From Nagasaki
 for Singapore.—Misses Morlock and Yegusa.
 For Port Said.—Mr. and Mrs. Rabichoff. For
 Genoa.—Lieut. Saxe. For Southampton.—Capt.
 T. E. Cowell, Messrs. J. Gibson, J. Smith, and
 A. H. Diefly.

REPORTS.
 The British steamer *Yueniang* reports that
 she left Manila on the 13th instant, and had
 strong monsoon and heavy sea with clear
 weather throughout.

The British steamer *Hailan* reports that
 she left Foochow on the 13th instant, and arrived
 on the 14th, and had moderate north-easterly
 wind and fine weather throughout. The steamer
Glenavon was at Sharp Peak on the 13th,
 and there were in Amoy on the 14th the steamers
Thales, *Nemco*, and *Soochow*.

Post Office.
 A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
 For Singapore, Samatung, and Sourabaya—
 Per *Ardaya* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30
 P.M.
 For Shanghai—Per *Lifao* to-morrow, the 16th
 instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Shanghai—Per *Ly-se-moon* on Saturday,
 the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Yueniang* on
 Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—
 Per *Swatow* on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 5
 P.M.
 For Hongkong and Halphong.—Per *Hanoi* on
 Saturday, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.
STEAMERS.
 ARDOVA, British steamer, 1,085, H. Smith,
 9th Nov.—Tegal (Java), 28th Oct., Sugar,
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHURAN, German steamer, 823, W. Wandt, 14th
 November.—Canton 14th Nov., General—
 Chinese.

EMERALD OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O.
 P. Marshall, R.N.R., 6th Nov.—Vancouver
 15th Oct., via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki,
 and Shanghai 6th Nov., General—Canadian
 Pacific Railway Co.
 FOXIE, British steamer, 509, W. J. Davis, 14th
 Nov.—Tamsui 10th Nov., Amoy 12th, and
 Swatow 13th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 FRENK, Danish steamer, 297, C. E. Strand, 14th
 Nov.—Rangoon 12th, and Hongkong 13th,
 General.—Arnold, Kerberg & Co.
 GALEIC, British steamer, 783, J. Roach, 2nd
 November.—Foochow 31st October, and
 Amoy 1st November, General.—D. Laprak
 & Co.

KWAN, British steamer, 177, W. Mahon,
 12th Nov.—Amoy 10th Nov., General—
 Malacca & Co.
 LITVO, German steamer, 1,300, A. Windsor, 14th
 Nov.—Canton 14th November, General—
 Carlowitz & Co.
 NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, H. Walter,
 15th November.—Yokohama 13th Nov.,
 Kobe 6th, and Nagasaki 10th, Mails and
 General.—Malacca & Co.

PER NAMO, British steamer, 1,031, W. H.
 Watson, 15th November.—Bangkok 5th
 Nov., Rangoon 11th, and Swire.
 PRAYA, 130, Captain MacLellan.—Hongkong
 Government Tender.
 WADSWA, American yacht, 246, J. C. Collinson,
 10th Nov.—Shanghai 7th November.
 WORCESTER, British steamer, 1,595, L. M. L.
 7th Nov.—Saloon 1st Nov., Rice.—Dodwell,
 Collis & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 AMY TURNER, American bark, 953, Warren, and
 October.—Honolulu 24th August, Koroene
 Oil.—Order.
 BARCOT, British ship, 2,041, Lee, 7th October.
 Cardiff 13th June, Coal.—Order.
 CALIN CUTLER, American schooner, 31, Brink,
 13th June.—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th
 May, General.—Order.
 LATIAN, Italian bark, 795, B. Catroge, 3rd
 Nov.—Callao 23rd August, Sepanwood.—
 D. Musco & Co.
 LINDA, Russian British ship, 490, E. E.
 Robbins, 12th Sept.—New York 21st April,
 Petrograd.—Order.
 SHERRAN, American bark, 519, R. G. Water-
 house, 12th Nov.—Singapore 3rd Nov.,
 Timber.—Captain.
 VANDUZY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 24th
 October.—Honolulu 15th Sept., General—
 Collins.

ARRIVALS.
 YUENSIANG, British steamer, 1,105, W. Wed-
 dlowe, 15th November.—Manila 13th Nov.,
 General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 POSEIDON, Austrian steamer, 2,733, A. Fellner,
 15th Nov.—Trieste 21st Sept., and Singa-
 pore 6th Nov., General.—A. L. S. N. Co.
 HATTAN, British steamer, 1,282, F. D. Goddard,
 15th Nov.—Foochow 13th November, and
 Swatow 14th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 OKUS, French steamer, 1,879, Dupont, 15th
 Nov.—Marseilles 13th Oct., Singapore 7th
 Nov., and Saigon 11th, Mails and General—
 Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Frey, Danish steamer, for Pakhoi.

DEPARTURES.
 November 15, Cam, British ship, for Shanghai,
 Kobe and Yokohama.
 November 15, Devawong, British steamer, for
 Bangkok.
 November 15, Bayern, German ship, for Singa-
 pore and Bremen.
 November 15, 4th, Danish ship, for Halphong.
 November 15, Choyang, British steamer, for
 Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Ozra*, from Marseilles for Hongkong.—
 Mr. and Mrs. de Ojeda, Lieut. Woodcock,
 Messrs. Hill, Riviere, Aprilio and Blot,
 From Aden and Colombo.—15 Chinese (deck).
 From Singapore.—Messrs. Brode, Shanley,
 Heller and Frangula, From Saigon.—Messrs.
 de Guesdon, Mouchet, O'Neill, Terrie, Howard,
 Aubert, and 277 Chinese. From Marseilles
 for Shanghai.—Messrs. Banel, Fabiane,
 Virgile, Jacques, Lucien, Millas, Randall,
 Conant, Mrs. Videss and child, Miss Smith,
 From Singapore.—Messrs. Moran, van Rossum,
 Hand, Chaymashin. From Saigon.—Messrs.
 Hanoecourt and Bordo. From Marseilles for
 Japan.—Messrs. Hanoecourt, Galsenier,
 Galsenier, and various. From Singapore.—Mr.
 and Mrs. G. de Host, and 5 Chinese (deck).

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